

City of Chesapeake Health Profile

August 2007



August 27, 2007



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Chesapeake, VA

Demographic/ Economic Snapshot

"Over the years, it has become clear that individual health is closely linked to community health—the health of the community and environment in which individuals live, work, and play. Likewise, community health is profoundly affected by the collective beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors of everyone who lives in the community."

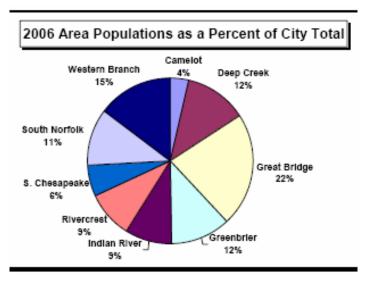
--Healthy People 2010



Time for the Data Charts



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH



- The City's growth rate has declined significantly since 1995, with an average annual rate of 1.4% between 1996 and 2006.
- The City's estimated population as of <u>January 1, 2007 is 221,282</u> persons.
- The 2006 estimate represents a 1.46% rate of change between 2006 and 2007. The 1.46% figure marks a slight increase over the 1.4% average annual growth rate that has occurred over the past decade, but is a smaller increase than last year (1.71%).

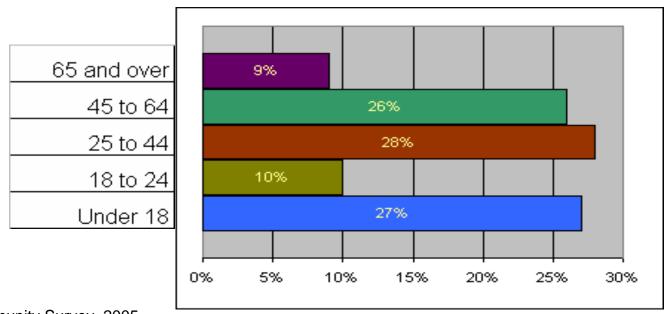


Source: Chesapeake Planning Dept. 2006 Statistical Profile

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

of Chesapeake

- In 2005, Chesapeake had a household population of 215,000 –
- 111,000 (52 percent) females and 103,000 (48 percent) males.
- The median age was 35.8 years.
- Twenty-seven percent of the population were under 18 years and 9 percent were 65 years and older.

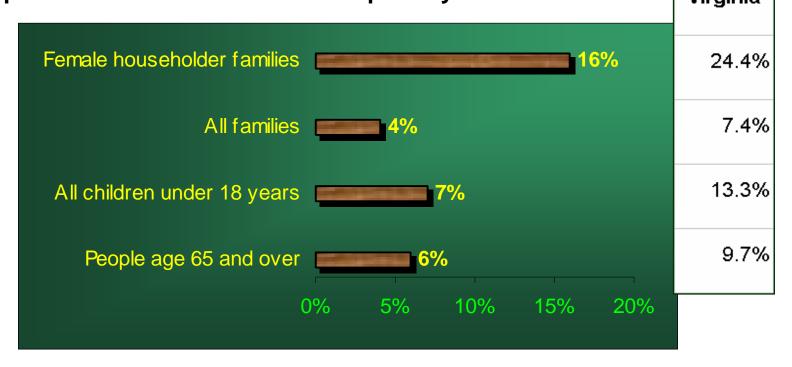


Source: American Community Survey, 2005

Poverty Rates in Chesapeake in 2005

(Percent below poverty level)

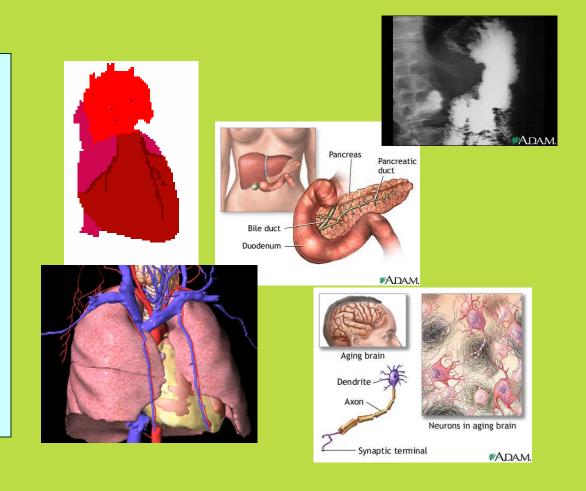
In 2005, 6 percent of people were in poverty. Seven percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 6 percent of people 65 years old and over. Four percent of all families and 16 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

Chronic Disease

- Cardiovascular Disease
- Hypertension
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
- Maglinant Neoplasms



Chesapeake, VA

RISK FACTORS RELATED TO CHRONIC DISEASE

 Chronic disease does not happen randomly, or just by chance. The odds of a person developing a chronic disease are directly related to one or more risk factors that he or she has. These risk factors may be generally categorized into one of two categories:

Non-Modifiable Modifiable (Behavioral) Risk Tobacco use Age **Factors** Alcohol use Gender High cholesterol Race High blood pressure Family History Diet (Genetics) Sedentary lifestyle Certain disabilities

Weight (obesity)

Chronic Disease Health Indicators

RISK FACTORS	, DISABILITY ANI	ASTHMA				
	Percent Adults Who Are Obese (2004)	Percent Adults Who are Current Smokers (2004)	Percent Adults with Arthritis in Lifetime (2004)	Percent Adults Living with a Disability (2004)	Percent Adults with Current Asthma (2004)	Asthma Hospital Discharge Rate (per 10,000) (2004)
VIRGINIA	23.1	20.8	29.0	16.8	7.3	12.9
Chesapeake	19.8	15.8	23.9	12.4	11.7	10.0
DIABETES, HEA	RT DISEASE & S	TROKE				
	Diabetes Hospital Discharge Rate (per 10,000) (2004)	Percent Adult Diabetes Prevalence (2004)	Diabetes Death Rate (per 100,000) (2004)	Heart Disease Death Rate (per 100,000) (2004)	Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rate (per 100,000) (2004)	
VIRGINIA	16.0	7.0	22.0	200.5	54.0	
Chesapeake	18.7	4.1	35.2	204.7	53.0	

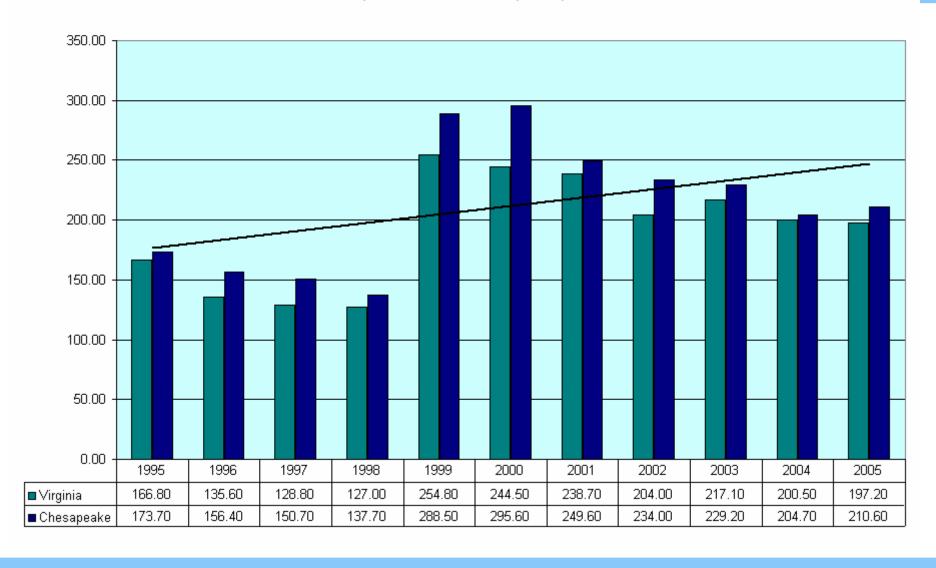
Source: Chronic Disease in Virginia – 2006, pgs. 84-85

Chronic Disease Health Indicators

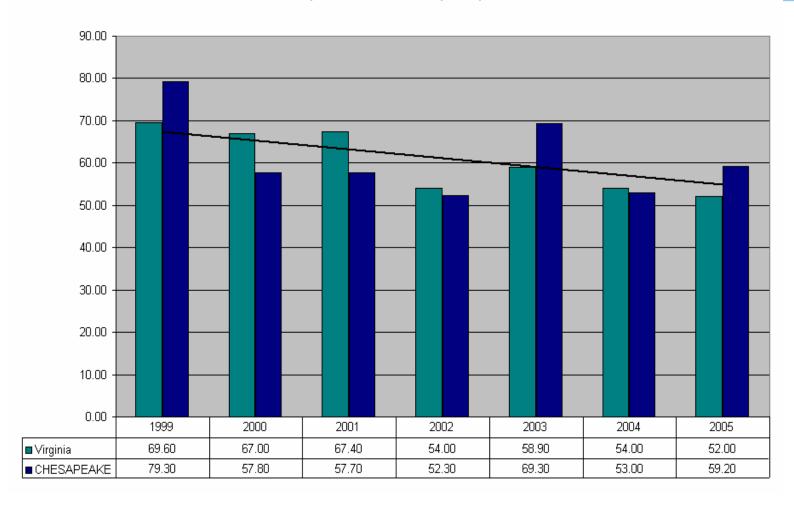
CANCER					
		Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Lung Cancer	Prostate Cancer
	Cancer Deaths	Deaths (Rate per	Deaths (Rate per	Deaths (Rate per	Deaths (Rate per
	(Rate per 100,000)	100,000)	100,000)	100,000) (1999-	100,000)
	(1999-2003)	(1999-2003)	(1999-2003)	2003)	(1999-2003)
VIRGINIA	202.5	27.6	20.3	57.8	33.0
Chesapeake	227.8	29.7	26.0	66.8	37.0
CANCER PREVE	NTIVE SERVICES	5			
	Mammogram	Pap Test Past 3	PSA Test	Sigmoidoscopy/	
	Past 2 Years,	Years, Women	Past 2 Years,	Colonoscopy -	FOBT Past 2
	Women Age 40+	Age 18+	Men Age 40+	Lifetime, Age 50+	years, Age 50+
	(2003-2004)	(2003-2004)	(2002 & 2004)	(2002 & 2004)	(2002 & 2004)
VIRGINIA	75.7	86.7	53.7	55.1	28.2
Chesapeake	75.7	92.5	46.3	56.2	23.3

Source: Chronic Disease in Virginia – 2006, pgs. 86-87

Resident Deaths Caused by Diseases of the Heart w/Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population (Trendline for Chesapeake)



Resident Deaths Caused by Cerebrovascular Diseases w/Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population (Trendline for Chesapeake)



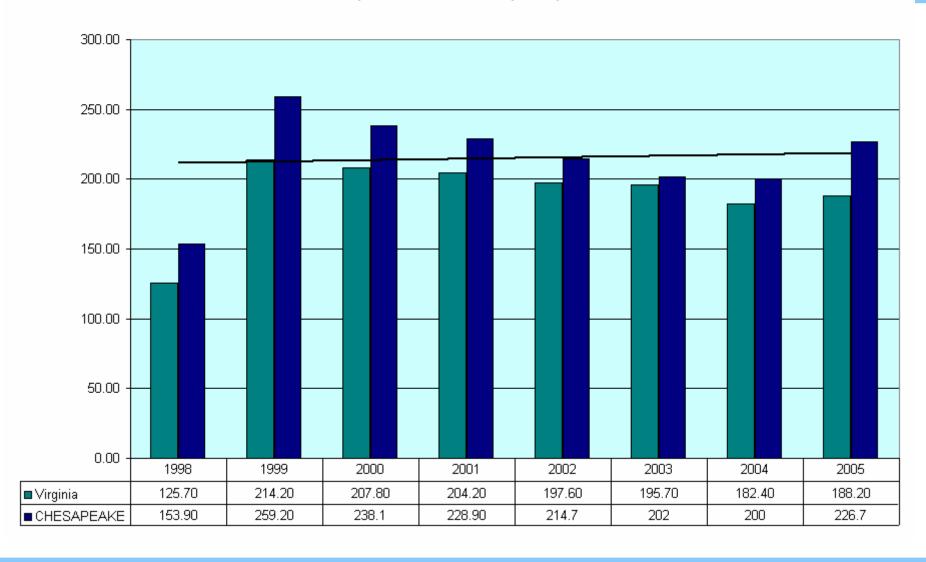
CVD Deaths and Gender

What the charts do NOT show-

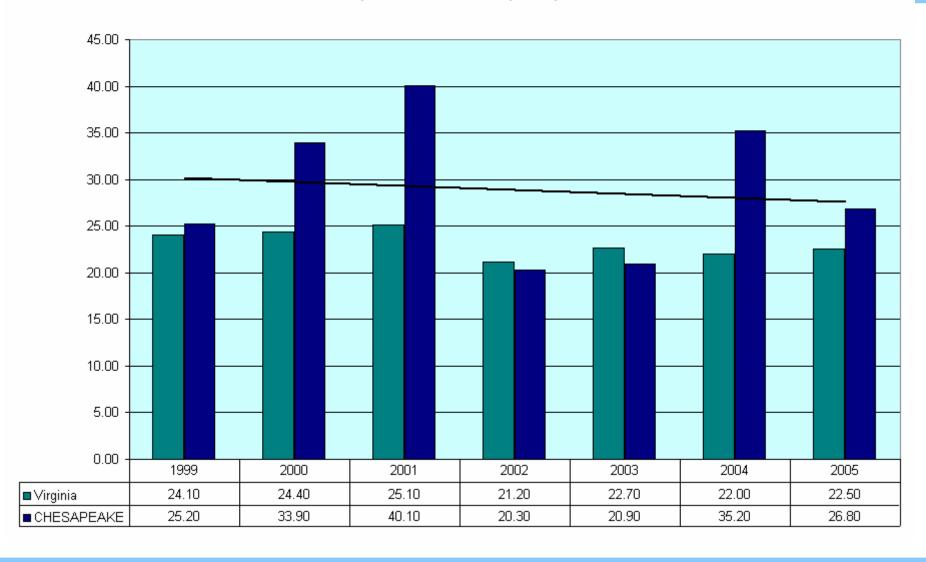
- The decline of CVD deaths in Virginia, in terms of percentage, is less for women than men.
- Although stroke mortality rates are similar for men and women, women are more likely to have a stroke at a younger age (40s or 50s) and are more likely to die from stroke.
- Nationally, women account for more than 60% of the annual deaths due to stroke, making it the second leading cause of death among American women.

Sources: VDH, Division of Health Statistics, 2004 & http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/

Resident Deaths Caused by Malignant Neoplasms w/Age Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population (Trendline for Chesapeake)



Resident Deaths Caused by Diabetes Mellitus w/Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population (trendline for Chesapeake)



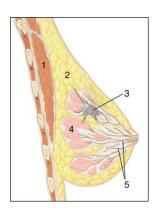


Breast & Cervical Cancer Education Program (BCCEDP)

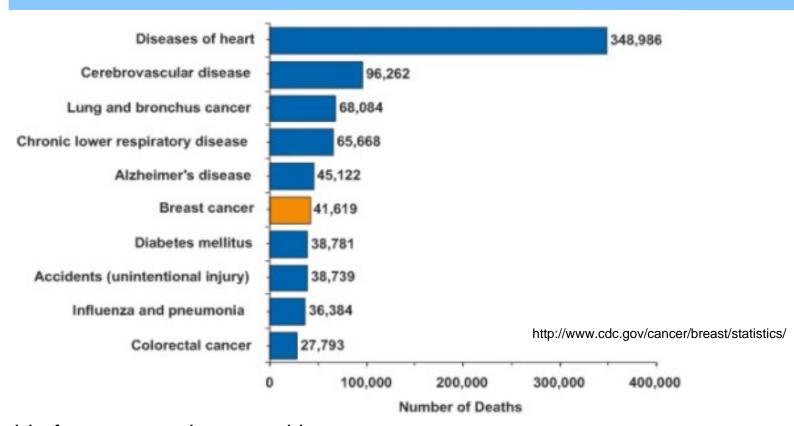
Chesapeake "Every Woman's Life" Statistics:

	FY 02-03*	FY 03-04	FY 04-05	FY 05-06	FY 06-07
#Patients diagnosed					
with breast cancer	2	5	6	6	10
#Patients with abnormal					
cervical results	4	15	10	4	6

- Four surgeons, two gynecologists, one radiologist group, one pathologist group, one anesthesiologist group & Chesapeake General Hospital volunteer services to this program.
- During the past 12 months:
 - 7 Colposcopies
 - 38 Surgical consultations
 - 14 Needle Biopsies
 - 7 Stereotactic biopsies
 - 5 Surgeries
 - 310 Mammograms
 - 32 Ultrasounds



Top 10 Causes of Death for Women in the U.S.



- Aside from non-melanoma skin cancer,
 breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women.
- Breast cancer is the <u>number one cause of cancer death in Hispanic women</u> and the <u>second most common in white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander, and</u> American Indian/Alaska Native women.

Infectious Disease





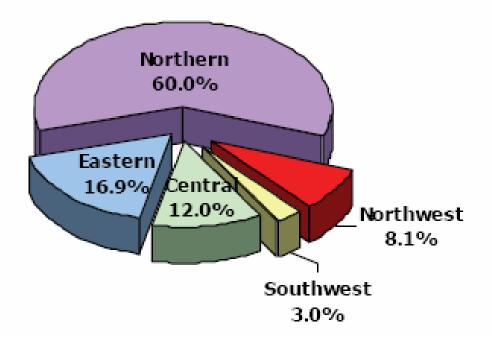


Chesapeake, VA

Tuberculosis (TB)



TB Cases by Health Region: 2006 (n=332)



Learn More About TB

Persons at risk for acquiring TB infection are those who have been in close contact with a person who has active TB disease, lived in a country where TB is common, or live or work in congregate setting at high risk for TB.

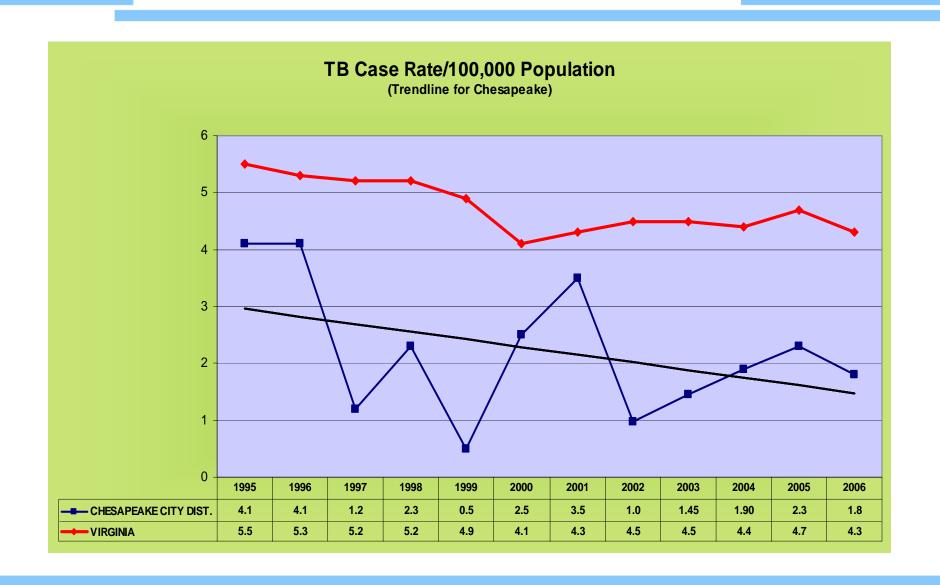
Risk Factors:

- Recent TB infection.
- HIV-positive.
- Certain medical conditions
- Inject illicit drugs
- Take medications that suppress the immune system.

Clinical Symptoms of TB:

- Productive cough, lasting 3 weeks or more.
- Unexplained weight loss
- Unexplained chest pain
- Poor appetite
- Night sweats
- Fatigue

TB Rates



Influenza

Pandemic influenza is a global outbreak of disease that occurs when a new influenza A virus appears in humans, causes serious illness and then spreads easily from person to person worldwide. Three major influenza pandemics swept the globe in the 20th century causing millions of deaths, and no one knows for sure when the next pandemic may strike. Efforts are underway to plan for the complex issues and serious impact that a new influenza pandemic could cause in the Commonwealth



Planning



In Virginia, pandemic flu impact estimates include:

2,700 to 6,300 deaths 12,000 to 28,500 hospitalizations 575,000 to 1.35 million outpatient visits 1.08 million to 2.52 million people becoming sick

How are Pandemic, Avian and Seasonal Flu different?

Maternal & Child Health



Chesapeake, VA

Infant Mortality

- Infant mortality is the death of an infant born alive, prior to one year of age.
- Despite the fact that VA ranked 9th in per capita income in 2006, the Commonwealth ranks 31st among states on the measure of infant mortality.

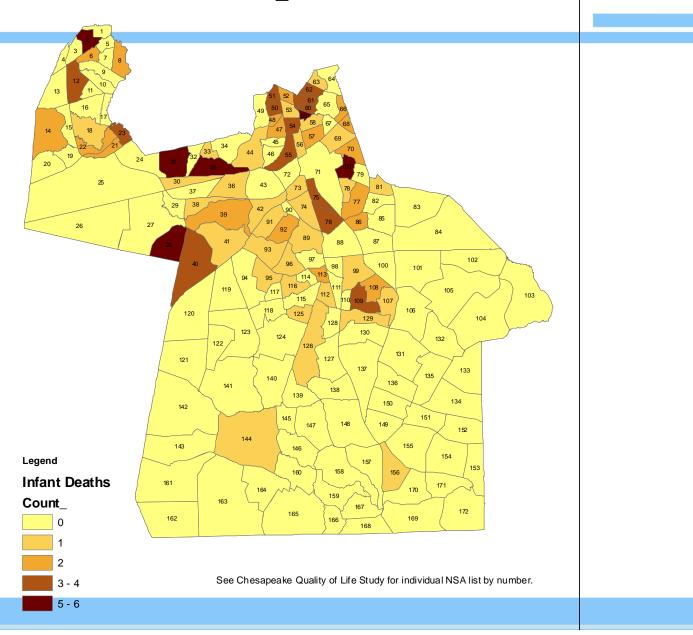
Mortality		Trend Data				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Infant Mortality (raw number)	Chesapeake	33	29	30	31	25
	VA	730	725	766	768	777
Infant Mortality Rate (number of	Chesapeake	12.0	10.6	10.5	10.4	8.6
deaths per 1,000 births) *see	VA	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.4
Child Deaths (raw number)	Chesapeake	8	4	6	11	2
	VA	230	256	270	254	270
Infant Mortality (5 year average	Chesapeake	-	1	-	-	10.4
rate 2001-2005)	VA	-	-	-	-	7.4
Teen Mortality	Chesapeake	6	4	6	8	10
	VA	289	307	299	302	302
Healthy Births			Т	rend Dat	a	
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Prenatal Care Beginning in the	Chesapeake	88.1%	88.5%	88.6%	87.6%	89.1%
First Trimester	VA	84.9%	84.7%	84.8%	84.8%	84.6%
Births to Teen Girls (number of	Chesapeake	25	15	16	18	15
births per 1,000 girls)	VA	21	19	17	18	16
Non-Marital Births	Chesapeake	33%	34%	33%	33%	32%
	VA	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%
Low-Birthweight Babies	Chesapeake	8.4%	8.2%	8.4%	8.7%	7.3%
	VA	7.9%	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.2%



Infant Mortality



Chesapeake Infant Deaths 1999-2004 QOL_NSAs



Access to Health Care



Chesapeake, VA

Uninsured in US & VA

Percentage of persons in selected states who lacked health insurance coverage at the time of interview or with public or private coverage at the time of interview, by age group: United States, 2006

Age group and state	Uninsured at the time	Public coverage	Private coverage
	of interview		
	Perce		
All states	14.8 (0.26)	27.5 (0.35)	65.3 (0.45)
Virginia	10.6 (1.11)	25.6 (1.73)	73.3 (1.95)

http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/insur200706.pdf



14.8% of Americans
(43.6 million)

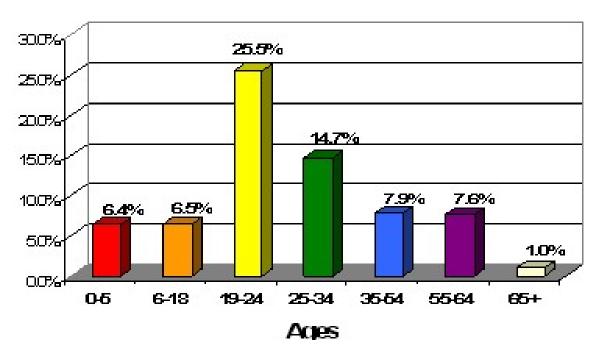
19.8% of Adults
(36.5 million)

9.3% of
Children
(6.8 million)

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Uninsured in VA: Facts at a Glance

Virginia's non-elderly adults are more likely to be uninsured than the state's children. Over 11% of adults aged 19 to 64 lack health insurance compared to just over 6% of all children 18 years and younger. Young adults ages 19 to 24 have the highest rate of uninsurance.



Source: 2004 Virginia Health Care Insurance and Access Survey

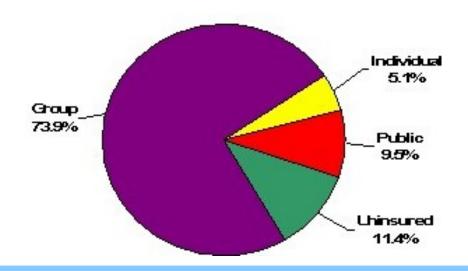
Changes affecting coverage

Increases in Medicaid and FAMIS (SCHIP) enrollment since 2001 have helped to lower uninsurance rates of children and pregnant women.

While higher rates of unemployment and an influx of new immigrants have led to an increase in the uninsured adult population.

Private, employment related insurance accounted for the majority of coverage across the Commonwealth.

Insurance Coverage in Virginia for Adults (19-64)



The uninsured are more likely not to see a doctor because of cost.

As well as, nearly 13% of Virginians without health insurance report poor health.

Environmental Health



Food-borne Illness

January 2005—August 2007:



477 food-borne complaints investigated (includes illness and unsanitary restaurant conditions)

Rabies



63 confirmed cases of rabies since 1988
 (3 cats, 2 bats, 46 raccoons and 12 foxes).

The following precautions are recommended: Be sure dogs and cats are up-to-date on vaccinations.

Keep pets confined to home or yard.

Keep yards free of food that could attract wildlife.

Do not handle or touch stray animals or wildlife.

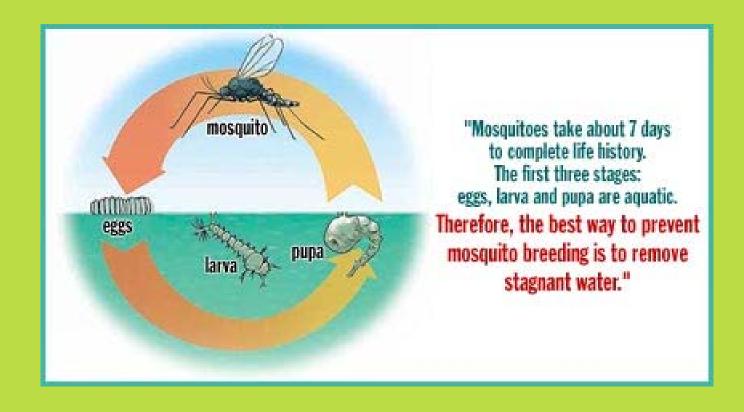
Warn children to report any animal bites or scratches.

Report stray or unvaccinated animals.

Report all animal bites to the Chesapeake Health Department (382-8672)

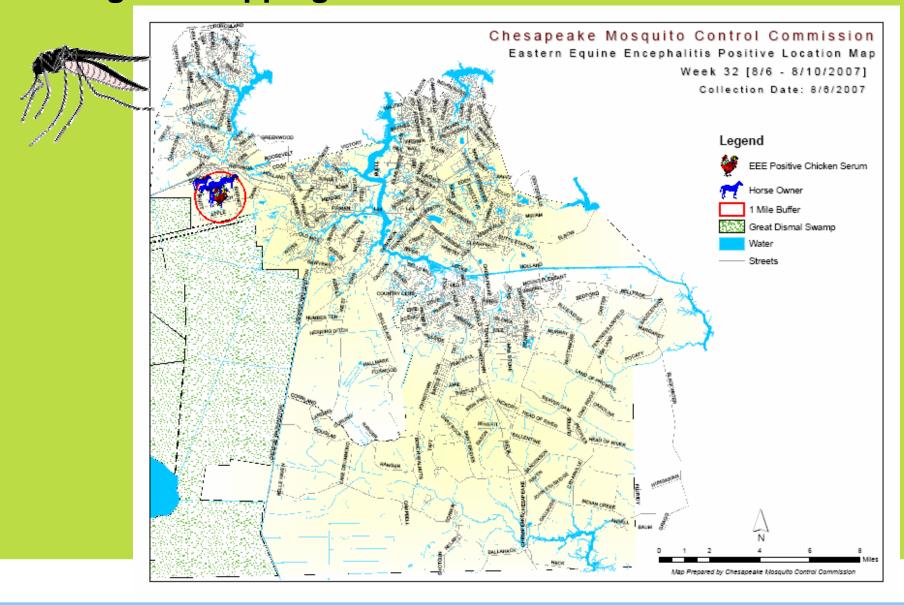
OR Chesapeake Animal Control (382-8080)

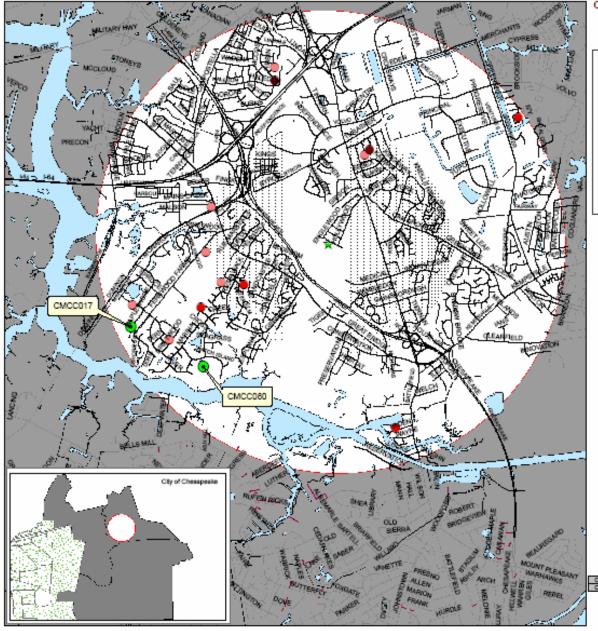
Vector-borne Disease in Chesapeake -West Nile Virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis



Chesapeake Mosquito Control Commission

Using GIS Mapping with Buffer Zones





Chespapeake Mosquito Control Commision October Surveillance Data

Legend

★ Focus Point

Service Requests [Mosquitos]

Week_ID

- 10/1 10/7/2006 [7]
- 10/8 10/14/2006 [4]
- 10/15 10/18/2006 [2]
- Sentinel Traps

Larvicide Treatment Zone [1 Mile Buffer]

2 Mile Buffer Zone

Mosquito Control Efforts

Service Request Response

Date	Action Taken
October 1, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 2, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 2, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 3, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 3, 2006	Other
October 5, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 5, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 11, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 11, 2006	Other
October 12, 2006	Other
October 12, 2006	Portable Fogging
October 18, 2006	Other
October 18, 2006	Other

ULV Application

Date		Action Taken
September 27.	2006	Truck Fogging

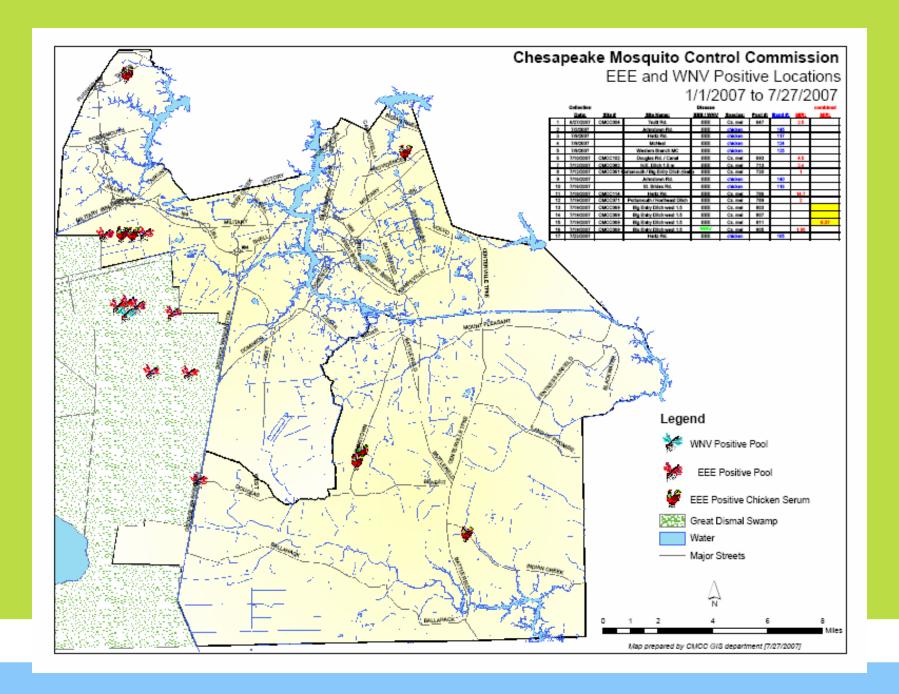
Larvacide Application Within 1 Mile Buffer Zone

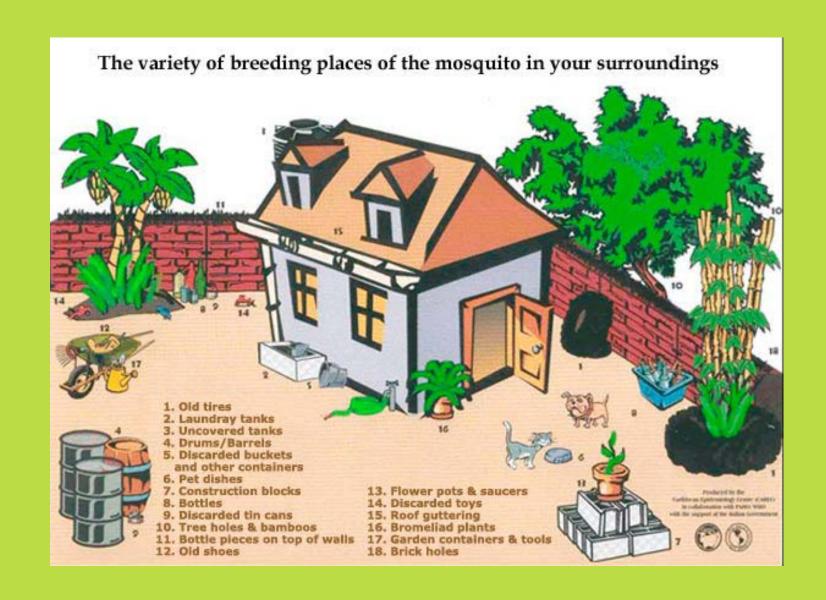
October 2, 2006	
October 3, 2006	

Sentinel Trap Data

ı		Week 40	Week 41	Week 42	Week 43	Week 44
l	Trap ID	10/2 - 10/5	10/9 - 10/13	10/15 - 10/20	10/23 - 10/27	10/30 - 11/3
	CMCC617	117	43	97	5	76
	CMCC666	390	219	109	0	752

Map Prepared by Checapeake Mosquilo Control GIS Department Checapeake, Virginia November 16, 2006





Chesapeake Mosquito Commission

Health Profile Questions & Answers

